

The BROADAX

HEW TO THE LINE; LET THE CHIPS FALL WHERE THEY MAY

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The Thirteenth Annual Meeting of The Negro National Business League

HELD AT INSTITUTIONAL CHURCH IMMENSE CROWDS OF MEN AND WOMEN FROM ALL PARTS OF THE COUNTRY ATTENDED ITS SESSIONS.

BOOKER T. WASHINGTON, CHARLES BANKS OF MOUND BAYOU, MISSISSIPPI, DR. GEORGE C. HALL AND JULIUS F. TAYLOR OCCUPIED SEATS SIDE BY SIDE ON THE PLATFORM, WEDNESDAY EVENING.

ON THAT SAME EVENING MISS ST. CLAIR WHITE THE RISING YOUNG STAR IN THE MUSICAL WORLD FAVORED THE VAST AUDIENCE WITH A VIOLIN SOLO.

DR. GEORGE C. HALL, PRESIDENT OF THE CHICAGO NEGRO BUSINESS LEAGUE CALLED THE MEETING TO ORDER.

REV. E. J. FISHER, PASTOR OF OLIVET BAPTIST CHURCH OFFERED UP THE OPENING PRAYER FOR BOTH SAINTS AND SINNERS ALIKE.

REV. A. J. CAREY, PASTOR OF INSTITUTIONAL CHURCH, OFFERED PRAYER AT THE EVENING SESSION.

ATTORNEY S. LAING WILLIAMS DELIVERED THE ADDRESS OF WELCOME ON BEHALF OF THE CHICAGO NEGRO BUSINESS LEAGUE. W. PRESTON TAYLOR OF NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE AND HARRY T. PRATT OF BALTIMORE, MD. RESPONDED TO THE ADDRESS.

THE ANNUAL ADDRESS OF THE WIZARD OF TUSKEGEE, WAS WELL RECEIVED. IT CONTAINS MUCH SOUND ADVICE TO THE COLORED PEOPLE ALONG BUSINESS LINES.

THURSDAY EVENING, JULIUS ROSENWALD, PRESIDENT OF SEARS, ROEBUCK AND COMPANY, WAS THE STAR SPEAKER AND WHEN HE AROSE TO SPEAK HE WAS GREETED BY THE LARGE AUDIENCE WITH THE WAIVING OF HUNDREDS OF AMERICAN FLAGS.

MANY SUBSTANTIAL COLORED BUSINESS MEN AND WOMEN SET FORTH THEIR VARIOUS EXPERIENCES IN CLIMBING UP THE LADDER TO SUCCESS.

Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock the Negro National Business League started in to hold its Thirteenth Annual meeting at Institutional Church, 3825 Dearborn street. At each and every session the church which will seat in round numbers two thousand people has been crowded to its fullest capacity and hundreds of people at each session was turned away, many of the most prominent men and women from all parts of the country attended the three days sessions.

Booker T. Washington, Charles Banks of Mound Bayou, Mississippi, Dr. George C. Hall, and Julius F. Taylor, occupied seats side by side on the platform Wednesday evening. Bishop C. T. Schaffer, Dr. M. C. B. Mason, Emmett J. Scott, S. Laing Williams, Dr. J. N. Croker, William B. Cowan, J. Madison Vance of New Orleans, La., Philip Alston of Boston, Mass., William A. Wallace, Andrew J. Offord, J. Alexander Mackenzie, Port Antonio, Jamaica, B. W. I. head engineer for the United Fruit Company at that point which has more than one hundred million dollars invested in that line of business. J. C. Napier, register of the Treasury, Washington D. C., W. T. Andrews of Sumter, S. C. were among the others occupying seats on the platform.

On that same evening Miss St. Clair White, the rising young star in the musical world who has already won and wears two diamond medals which have been awarded to her for her artistic playing on the violin, favored the vast audience with a violin solo to its great delight, so much so that she was recalled to render a second number.

Dr. George C. Hall, President of the Chicago Negro Business League called the meeting to order. Rev. E. J. Fisher, Pastor of Olivet Baptist Church offered up the opening prayer for both the saints and the sinners alike; Rev. A. J. Carey, Pastor of Institutional Church offered prayer at the evening session. Attorney S. Laing Williams delivered the address of welcome on behalf of the Chicago Negro Business League and its citizens in general. Rev. W. Preston Taylor of Nashville, Tenn. and Harry T. Pratt of Baltimore, Md. responded to the address. Mrs. David Mason played on the

large pipe organ while the audience heartily joined in, in singing America. S. W. Green, of Fayette, Ark., was among the first speakers at the opening session Wednesday morning. He is a farmer, and related how he first worked for \$10.00 and then hired out for \$60.00 a month, saving his money, which he invested in land, now owning 10,037 acres of land; entirely free from debt, and has on it 80 head of cattle; 40 mules and employs 70 hands to cultivate his farm. He is rated by his neighbors as being worth \$50,000. He is an ex-slave, and far advanced in years.

Several other delegates from the southern states, related their experiences, in accumulating some of this world's goods, and set forth their wealth ranging from \$25.00 on up to a \$100,000. But it remained for Watt Terry, of Brockton, Mass., who is only 30 years old and who worked for some years in a shoe factory in that town, while his wife, Mrs. Terry, worked at the railway station for \$90.00 per month. Both of them saved their money which they invested in improved real estate. His subject was "What I have accomplished as a real estate dealer", and it developed, that he now owns real estate in his own name, which is worth \$500,000. It mostly consists of flat buildings, containing 225 separate and distinct apartments, which bring in a fair rental.

Mr. Terry, easily ranked among the wealthiest delegates, attending the meeting, and few southern delegates could measure arms with him, in so short a space of time, from the standpoint of accumulating wealth.

Lawrence H. Ferribee, of this city, gave a short and interesting talk, on real estate business, and William D. Neighbors, cashier of the American Bank, led off in the discussion of the papers read.

The first on the program, at the Wednesday evening session, after prayer by Rev. A. J. Carey, was the annual address, of the great wizard of Tuskegee, which was well received by the colored people along business lines. It is printed in full in another column of this paper.

Andrew J. Offord, of Chicago, was the



CORNELIUS J. DOYLE.
High class gentleman and the Republican candidate for Secretary of State of Illinois.

first on the program at the Wednesday evening session. "Managing motor car machine shop" was his subject which he ably handled, and he brought out many interesting points touching upon his efforts to secure and hold, positions as a first class colored machinist.

W. A. Wallace, of this city intelligently discussed "Ten years as a baker." He related how he and his wife Mrs. Wallace, first started in to bake ten loaves of bread a day in a small kitchen stove. But now they are baking 50,000 to 75,000 loaves of bread each year which they sell to many grocery stores on the south side, and are paying ten per cent dividend on \$2,500 capital stock; employing 6 to 8 persons.

J. Alexander Mackenzie, Port Antonio, Jamaica, B. W. I. set forth in a most intelligent manner, his "Twenty years experience as general engineer for the United Fruit Company" one of the largest concerns of its kind in the world.

Mrs. J. H. P. Coleman, of Washington, D. C., who is a regular licensed druggist, was the only woman on the evening program. She elaborated upon manufacturing hair preparations, and she urged the many ladies present to wear plenty of hair; even if they did not have it of their own, and at all times to strive, to make themselves beautiful and attractive in every conceivable way.

J. Andrew Williams, Tampa, Fla., was next on the program, and "Cigar manufacturing" was the theme of his subject and it was well worth listening to.

The last speaker of the evening was, Philip Alston, of Boston, Mass., who has held for many years a responsible position, with the Outcure Chemical Company of that city, and he is one of the active members of the local league of Boston; and he urged upon his hearers and those who have to work for others for a living; "to always make their services valuable and indispensable to those employing them, as the surest method of securing an increase in wages, as his wages had been increased \$500 in one year, without asking for it." He has a large number of men working under him, in one of the most important branches of the chemical department.

Thursday morning, J. H. Phillips of Montgomery, Ala. and A. L. Lewis of Jacksonville, Fla., at considerable length discussed the "Developing Industrial Life Insurance and the two companies represented by them have made remarkable progress in the last seven years the time that they have

been in business; the company located in Jacksonville, Fla., has so far written ten million dollars worth of industrial insurance, the company bought a building on the main street in that city a few years ago for ten thousand dollars after some improvements had been made on it and lately it was sold to Jacob Yetter of Chicago for forty thousand dollars, which enabled the officers and stockholders of the company to make thirty thousand dollars on the investment, both of these companies are in a most flourishing condition and they employ a large number of colored clerks and agents throughout the southern states.

The stock of the Jacksonville Co., was at first worth 10, per share, now it is worth two hundred and fifty per share and none of it is for sale at that price.

W. H. Bell of Evansville, Ind., who is engaged in the heavy moving business in that city, very modestly related how he was forced to struggle early and late in order to get on his feet, how he first started in the express business with one small single wagon and a mule, but today after 12 years of hard labor on the part of himself and Mrs. Bell, he has 12 double teams and does all the heavy hauling for the leading merchants and the city of Evansville. He employs 25 men at \$2.00 per day, he pays taxes on twenty thousand dollars worth of property which is clear except thirteen hundred dollars.

J. L. Jones, President and manager of the Central Regalia Company, 8th Plum street, Cincinnati, Ohio, read a fine and solid paper on "Ten years in the Regalia Business" in it he brought out the fact that his company all the time employs well on to 20 colored men and women; that all the robes, badges, collars, in fact all the furnishings and trappings worn by those belonging to various secret societies throughout the country are made by the hands of colored men and women, that they are large importers of ribbons, laces, plumes, and other finery from France and other section of the old country. His company ships goods to all parts of the world. Mr. Jones urged his hearers to support all worthy Negro institutions and enterprises as much as possible, to read and advertise in Negro newspapers and to buy their goods from the Central Regalia Company.

Anthony Overton of Chicago, head of the largest colored manufacturing enterprise in the United States, in a business like manner let it be known that his company employs no less than 20

Governor Charles S. Deneen's Eloquent Oration Delivered

AT THE DEDICATION OF THE MONUMENT TO THE SOLDIERS AND SAILORS OF ILLINOIS WHO LOST THEIR LIVES.

AT THE MEMORABLE BATTLE AT VICKSBURG, MISSISSIPPI

THE ADDRESS IS FULL OF LOYALTY AND PATRIOTISM AND IT IS WORTHY TO BE READ.

BY ALL OF THOSE OF ANY RACE OR NATIONALITY WHO LOVE FREEDOM AND JUSTICE.

The following eloquent oration was delivered by Gov. Charles S. Deneen, at the dedication of the monument to the soldiers and sailors of Illinois, at Vicksburg, Miss., in the fall of 1908 and it is full of patriotism and interesting reading:

We are met here to-day to dedicate to the soldiers and sailors of Illinois these enduring memorials of their participation in the campaign which culminated in the siege and capture of Vicksburg. Upon these stones has been written the history of the part they took in the prolonged and stubborn contest of soldierly bravery and military skill and strategy. The outcome of this struggle marked the turning of the tide of battle in favor of the Northern arms; but these monuments are erected in no narrow spirit. They are the chronicles neither of victory nor of defeat, but stand as an everlasting testimony to the heroism of the Illinois soldier.

In all ages and regions of the world, mankind has accorded to deeds of valor the mead of praise. The feelings which prompt the observance of these ceremonies lie deep in the well springs of the human heart, and it is in deference to sentiments as old as the race, and to a custom hallowed by the usage of the centuries that we have gathered here to-day.

To the exalted admiration of mankind for that high patriotism which offers itself as a sacrifice upon the altar of the common welfare, have been raised upon the world's most splendid memorials. Upon the adornment of the arch of triumph, the column of victory, and the statues and mausoleums of the heroes who have offered up their lives in the service of their country, the sculptor has lavished the finest efforts of his genius. To the achievements of the soldier the poet has dedicated his most inspiring verses and the historian his most fascinating pages. All history records the admiration and esteem in which the nations of the world had held the virtues of the soldier—the virtues of obedience to command, of unwavering courage, of fortitude in suffering and of fidelity to country even unto death.

To this sentiment, the Greeks, more than twenty-four hundred years ago, elevated upon the battlefield of Marathon, a funeral mound, beneath which were buried the soldiers of Athens who fell in the great battle which a handful of Greek patriots there waged against the hosts of the Persian invader. Around it, ten columns (one for each of the Athenian tribes) were erected, and six hundred years later on those columns the historian and antiquarian could still trace the honored names of those whose glory it was to have fallen in the struggle for Greek liberty and independence. The columns have long since perished, but the funeral mound still marks the spot where these noblest heroes of antiquity repose.

Strangely close is the parallel between the dedication in which we are engaged to-day and that which was engaged in so long ago upon the old Greek battlefield. Here, as there, to each military organization has been erected its separate memorial, while for all stands this magnificent monument, in which, secure from the ravages of the seasons, the name of each soldier here is graven, to remain his epitaph for all time.

Nor is the parallel confined to the method of the dedication, but extends to the results which flowed from the events commemorated. Just as the triumph of Greece at Marathon was

fraught with momentous benefits to mankind, securing for future ages the intellectual treasures of Athens, the growth of free institutions, the liberal enlightenment of the Western world and the ascendancy of the great principles of European civilization; so the triumph of the federal arms upon this battlefield powerfully contributed to the final victory at Appomattox, which for all time established this nation as one and indivisible, and secured to our institutions a full realization of the truths which our Declaration of Independence declared to be self evident—"That all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness."

And not by America alone were to be harvested the fruits of this victory. Though but forty-three years have elapsed since the soldiers of the North and of the South engaged in this struggle, this nation, then riven from center to circumference by the shock of contending armies and hanging perilous upon the verge of disruption, has become in the Providence of God a glorious example to the world of the blessings of free institutions, and has carried beyond its own confines a message of peace and good-will to the uttermost parts of the earth. So that surely we may say the blessings which have come to us and to mankind from the suffering and death which were here endured are worthy of even so great a sacrifice.

Towards the accomplishment of this result, our State freely gave of her best blood and it is altogether fitting that as representatives of Illinois, we here record for all time the part which Illinois had in this achievement.

In the Northern army there were engaged in this siege 199 regiments of infantry, 19 cavalry and 46 batteries of artillery. Of these Illinois furnished 54 infantry, 15 battery and ten cavalry organizations, a total of 79. Of the total Union losses, killed, wounded or captured, which aggregated 99,652, the losses of Illinois were 2403. These simple figures more eloquently proclaim that here the soldiers of Illinois gave to the Nation "the last full measure of devotion" than could any eulogy pronounced by the orator or recorded by the historian. Whether in the weary march through swamp and forest, in the perilous assault, or in the patient labor of the siege, the soldiers of Illinois were conspicuous for endurance, for daring and for steadfastness. The Silent Commander, himself an Illinoisan, bore testimony to the gallantry of their services, and Illinois will always hold in proud and grateful remembrance the fact that the forty-fifth Illinois Infantry, of the division of the brave and lamented John A. Logan, the Black Eagle of Illinois, had the honor of being the first to enter the fallen city and to raise its colors upon Vicksburg Court House.

But I am not here to deal with the fascinating details of this memorable siege. Others are here, who will tell more vividly and at greater length the story of the famous victory.

So I must close. To you, gentlemen of the Illinois Vicksburg Military Park Commission, I desire to tender the thanks of our State, and I may add as your due the thanks of the Nation, for the work you have performed in preserving for all time upon the field of Vicksburg itself this indestructible record of the military movements con-

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